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Canada

HUNTERS' PARADISE

Canada Travel Bureau

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CANADA offers unrivalled opportunities for big game hunting.

In the vast wilderness areas extending from the northern parts of the provinces into the Northwest and Yukon Territories, game animals both big and small live and multiply. They are the mainstay of our native citizens and provide enjoyment for all of Canada's people and her guests from abroad.

The advance of civilization has driven game animals from most of the southern parts of the provinces but there are still districts well-stocked with game throughout the length and breadth of Canada which are accessible by railways, highways, and other means of transport.

Both the Federal and Provincial Governments are keenly interested in the conservation of wildlife resources and have enacted laws for their protection which have been so successfully applied that many famous hunting areas are better stocked with game to-day than they were thirty or forty years ago.

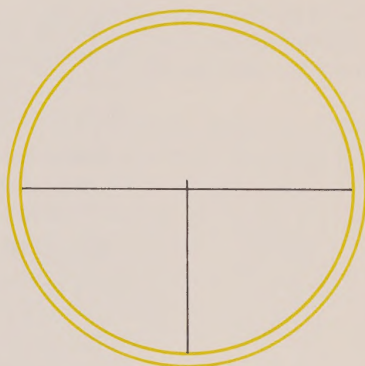
Canada welcomes as her guests sportsmen from other lands, and asks only that they show their appreciation of the privilege of access to her game fields by obeying the hunting laws and observing the ethics of sportsmanship.

In the following pages will be found a brief description of the game resources of Canada. Owing to the vast area of the country and the diversity of conditions prevailing in the various provinces, the information given must necessarily be of a very general nature. Additional information on hunting in the respective provinces may be obtained from the sources listed herein.

Canada



HUNTERS' PARADISE



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Introduction

This giant land—four million square miles—is the second largest country in the world. Its vast forests, gigantic mountains, lakes, streams and rivers comprising one third of all the fresh water on earth, teem with wildlife. Canada is happiness for the sportsman, who rarely fails to bag his limit.

Moose, deer, bear and smaller game inhabit the wooded, lightly settled areas of most provinces. In western Canada there are also elk, bighorn and Dall sheep, mountain goats, antelope, grizzly bear, lynx and caribou. Caribou hunting is also an excellent sport in Newfoundland. Mountain lion or cougar are found in British Columbia and the mountains of Alberta.

Ruffed and spruce grouse are found in wooded areas from coast to coast. Hungarian partridge inhabit open areas in most provinces across southern Canada. Other game birds include blue grouse, Arctic grouse and ptarmigan.

Canada contains the nesting grounds of many kinds of waterfowl, particularly in the prairie provinces, where most of the lakes are shallow and provide abundant feed.

Scores of hunting camps are dotted all over the country, some of them in wilderness areas which can be reached only by plane or tractor. There are luxury camps and there are some to which you must bring your own sleeping bags. Some have facilities for handling, freezing and shipping meat. Guides and outfitters are available for big game hunting.

For many years Canada has been practising rigid conservation of its wildlife, setting apart large tracts of land as game preserves and protecting wildlife in its extensive national and provincial parks. Here wildlife increases and overflows into the surrounding country, providing the sportsman with exceptional opportunities for hunting and guaranteeing future supply.

Each province makes its own regulations regarding open seasons, bag limits, licenses, etc. for hunting game, fur-bearing animals and non-migratory birds. Migratory bird regulations are made by the Canadian Wildlife Service in accordance with the Migratory Birds Treaty, an international agreement between Canada and the United States. These regulations are available from the head office of the Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, Ontario, or from provincial and territorial offices listed in the following sections. In each of the 10 provinces, a Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit must be obtained for \$2.00 from any post office; this is in addition to provincial game bird licenses. In the Northwest Territories, the Canada Permit for alien hunters is \$10.00.

CROSSING THE BORDER...

is simple and painless. You may bring in hunting and camping equipment, rifles, shotguns, fishing tackle and 50 rounds of ammunition free of duty for six months. Although not required, it is a good idea to make three lists of all removable items like radios, televisions, electrical appliances, outboard motors, guns, etc., with a description of each item, including the serial numbers where possible, to make it easy to take them home again.

You do not need a permit to possess rifles, shotguns or fishing tackle. It is against the law, however, to bring in revolvers, pistols and fully automatic firearms.

Cars and trailers are admitted freely. Travellers' vehicle permits, good for six months, are issued at any port of entry and are good at any point of exit. Motor Vehicle Registration forms must be carried. Your driver's license is valid anywhere in Canada.

United States motorists should ask their insurance agents for a Canadian Non-Resident Inter-Province Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance Card. This shows that your insurance company has agreed to accept the minimum limits of financial responsibility prevailing in Canada.

United States citizens do not require passports or visas, but should carry identifying papers such as a birth, baptismal or voter's certificate, naturalization certificate or Alien Registration Receipt Card.

Citizens of other countries must carry passports and, from some countries, visas obtained from the Canadian representative in those countries. They must also carry proof of vaccination against smallpox.

Hunting dogs from the United States are welcomed provided they have a certificate of vaccination against rabies within the previous year. Other regulations apply to dogs from other countries.

In the following pages, hunting regulations are listed provincially. The latest available information is used but there may be minor changes, so it is wise to write the Canadian Government Travel Bureau in Ottawa or at any of its branches listed on the inside back cover, or any of the provincial departments named at the end of each section.

OPEN SEASONS

Dates of open seasons vary slightly from year to year. As they are not published each year until shortly before the hunting season opens, it is impossible to include exact dates in this book.

Approximate dates have, therefore, been given, together with the addresses in each province and territory from which precise dates can be obtained for the current year.

British Columbia



This immense province on the Pacific Coast provides more variety of big game hunting than any other province.

B.C. is one of the few areas where you can hunt two species of the only deer native to North America, the caribou. They are large creatures with long legs, large hoofs, maned necks and both male and female bear antlers.

Other big game available include bighorn sheep, stone sheep, Dall sheep, elk, moose, mountain goat, white-tailed, mule and black-tailed deer, grizzly and black bear, wolf and cougar. On the Queen Charlotte Islands there is year-round open season, with no bag limits, on black-tailed deer.

The province is ridged from north to south by five mountain systems, separated by fertile valleys and rushing rivers. For those who really like the rugged life, there are thrills galore hunting from fly-in mountain camps. There are places where the hunting is much less strenuous, however, and the whole province is scenically superb.

Waterfowl are plentiful on the numerous small lakes and swamps in the area drained by the Columbia, Kootenay and Chilcotin rivers. There are seven species of native grouse including three kinds of ptarmigan. When conditions are right, upland bird hunting is excellent.



Hunting Regulations in British Columbia

To hunt big game and game birds a non-resident must have a hunting license, which costs \$25.00, and, in addition, a tag license for each species of big game. On taking a big game animal, the hunter must cancel the appropriate tag license and pay a trophy fee to the nearest government agent or conservation officer. This fee includes an export permit.

Non-residents of the province must be accompanied by a licensed guide when hunting big game, and there must be one guide for every two hunters.

The hunting of deer with shotguns of 20 gauge or larger, when loaded with rifle slugs, is permitted except in those municipalities and areas that prohibit the discharge of rifles. In such areas, the use of shotguns loaded with buckshot is permitted. Elsewhere, the use of shotguns loaded with shot shells is prohibited.

Bows and arrows may be used in the hunting of big game and grouse, provided the bow has a pull of 40 pounds or more and blunt arrows must have a flat face of not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ " , while broadheads must be at least $\frac{7}{8}$ " wide.

It is illegal for a hunter to take the following fur-bearers: beaver, fisher, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel or weasel. Hawks, owls, eagles and all other raptorial birds as well as migratory birds including swans, cranes, herons and gulls are also protected.

Where more than one number is listed as a bag limit, there is a variation in bag limits from one area to another.

Hunting on Sunday is permitted except in a few heavily populated municipalities.

Firearms License: \$25.00

Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit: \$2.00



Alert white-tailed deer in their mountain home

| Species | Season | Bag Limit | Tag-License | Trophy Fee |
|---|----------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Moose | Mid-Aug. to end Dec. | 1 | \$5.00 | \$60.00 |
| Mountain sheep | End July to mid-Nov. | 1 ram | \$5.00 | \$75.00 |
| Grizzly bear | Mid-Aug. to end Dec. | 1 | \$5.00 | \$60.00 |
| Black bear | Mid-Aug. to end Dec. | 2 | .50 | \$ 5.00 |
| Caribou | Mid-Aug. to end Dec. | 1 | \$3.00 | \$60.00 |
| Elk | Mid-Aug. to mid-Dec. | 1 | \$2.00 | \$60.00 |
| Mountain goat | End July to end Dec. | 1-2 | \$2.00 | \$40.00 |
| Deer | Mid-Aug. to mid-Dec. | 2-3 | .50 | \$25.00 |
| Deer (Queen Charlotte Is.) | No restrictions | No limit | | |
| Raccoon, bobcat, skunk, wolverine, cougar | No restrictions | No limit | | |

| Species | Season | Bag Limit |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Fox | Open season, G.M.A. 1 & 2 | No limit |
| Grouse (except sharp-tailed) | Beg. Sept. to mid-Dec. | 8-15 per day |
| Sharp-tailed grouse | Beg. Sept. to mid-Dec. | 6-10 per day |
| Ptarmigan | Mid-Aug. to mid-Dec. | 6-10 per day |
| Pheasants | Mid-Oct. to end Nov. | 2-4 per day |
| Partridge | Mid-Sept. to end Dec. | 10 per day |
| Quail | Mid-Sept. to end Dec. | 10-15 per day |
| Coots and ducks (except eider) | Beg. Sept. to early Jan. | 8 per day each |
| Geese (except Black Brant) | Beg. Sept. to early Jan. | 5 per day in the aggregate |
| Black Brant | Beg. Jan. to mid-March | 4 per day |
| Wilson's snipe | Early Sept. to early Jan. | 10 per day |
| Band-tailed pigeons | Beg. Sept. to end Oct. | 10 per day |
| Mourning doves | Beg. Sept. to end Oct. | 10 per day |

Latest information on hunting big game and non-migratory birds, including a list of guides, is obtainable from the Fish and Wildlife Branch, Department of Recreation and Conservation, Victoria, British Columbia.

Latest information on hunting migratory birds is obtainable from the Canadian Wildlife Service, 6660 Northwest Marine Drive, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Elk, a major big game target for hunters



Alberta

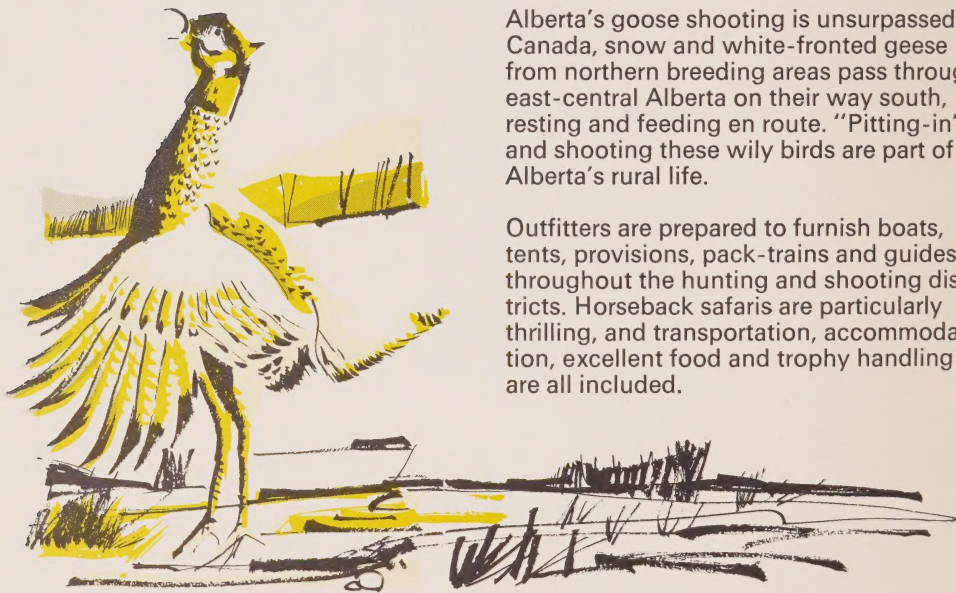


From east to west, the great plains merge into rolling ranchland foothills which give way to the dramatic beauty of the Rocky Mountains. North of the grasslands, central Alberta is parklike with alternate open and wooded areas. Farther north is a heavily-forested belt replete with muskegs and water areas of all sizes.

This variety of country is the key to the diversity of wildlife that makes Alberta an especially happy hunting ground. It is possible to hunt big game, upland birds and waterfowl in the same area. And in the spectacular beauty of the mountains near Banff and Jasper National Parks, the sportsman may have his choice of caribou, deer, moose, elk and grizzly bear.

Alberta's goose shooting is unsurpassed. Canada, snow and white-fronted geese from northern breeding areas pass through east-central Alberta on their way south, resting and feeding en route. "Pitting-in" and shooting these wily birds are part of Alberta's rural life.

Outfitters are prepared to furnish boats, tents, provisions, pack-trains and guides throughout the hunting and shooting districts. Horseback safaris are particularly thrilling, and transportation, accommodation, excellent food and trophy handling are all included.



Hunting Regulations in Alberta

All hunters are required to carry a Wildlife Certificate, which costs \$1.00. A Big Game License costs \$100.00 and entitles the holder to bring down one elk OR one moose OR one caribou, AND one grizzly AND two black bears.

A Bird Game License costs \$25.00.

It is permissible to hunt with bow and arrow, providing the bow has a pull of 45 pounds and the arrow is tipped with a broadhead point of at least one inch in width, or a three-bladed point.

It is illegal to hunt big or bird game on Sunday.

Non-resident hunters must be accompanied by a guide or by a resident of Alberta.

Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit: \$2.00.

| Species | Season | Bag Limit | License Fee |
|---|-------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Moose (male) | Beg. Sept. to beg. Dec. | 1 animal | \$100 |
| Elk (male) | Beg. Sept. to beg. Dec. | | |
| Woodland caribou | Beg. Sept. to end Oct. | | |
| Grizzly bear | Beg. Sept. to mid-Nov. | 1 bear | |
| Black or brown bear | Beg. Sept. to mid-Nov. | 2 bears | |
| Spring bear, grizzly, black or brown | Beg. April to mid-June | 1 bear | \$ 25 |
| | Beg. April to mid-June | 2 bears | \$ 25 |
| Deer (male) | Beg. Sept. to end Dec. | 1 deer | \$ 15 |
| Ducks | Mid-Sept. to beg. Dec. | 6 per day | \$ 25 |
| Gray and white geese | Mid-Sept. to beg. Dec. | 6 per day | |
| Coots, rails | Mid-Sept. to beg. Dec. | 6 per day | |
| Wilson's snipe | Mid-Sept. to beg. Dec. | 10 per day | |
| Ring-necked cock pheasants | Mid-Oct. to end Oct. | 3 per day | |
| | Beg. Nov. to beg. Dec. | 5 per day | |
| Hungarian partridges | Mid-Oct. to beg. Dec. | 4 per day | |
| Grouse | Mid-Oct. to beg. Dec. | 5 per day | |
| Ptarmigan | Mid-Oct. to beg. Dec. | 5 per day | |

The above information may change in detail.

Wildlife Certificates, licenses, tags, export permits (free), game laws and latest information on hunting big game and non-migratory birds are available from the Director of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Lands and Forests, Edmonton, Alberta.

Information on migratory bird hunting may be obtained from the Canadian Wildlife Service, Federal Public Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

For tourist information, write the Alberta Travel Bureau, Edmonton, Alberta.

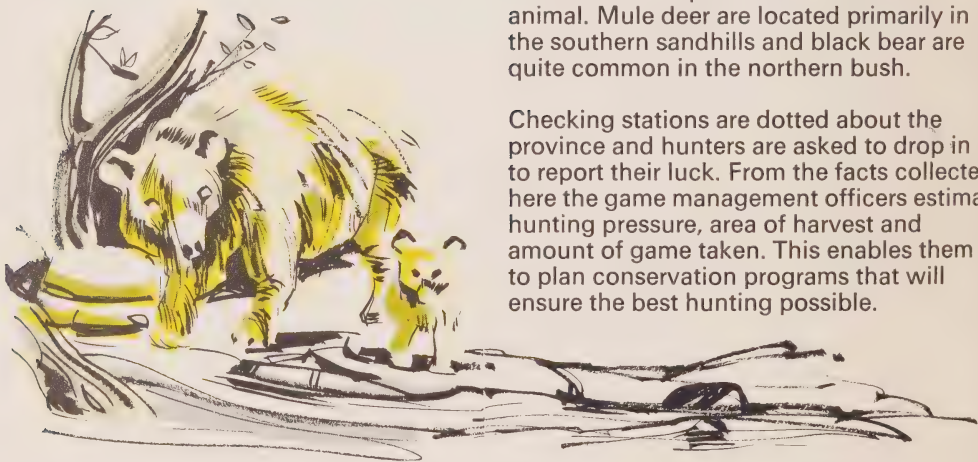
Saskatchewan



Two of the continent's main migration channels—the Mississippi and the Central Flyways—converge over Saskatchewan, often referred to as North America's "duck factory". Great flocks of wildfowl fatten on the fallen grain-heads in the fields of stubble left after the autumn harvest. In the "knob and kettle" terrain of southern Saskatchewan, millions of ponds and potholes offer resting places to one of the highest concentrations of migratory birds in the world. Upland game birds are also plentiful in many areas.

The vast southern prairies which cover about one-third of the province give way to the woods and lake areas of the precambrian shield which covers the north. The huge backwoods animal, the moose, has adapted so well to the northern environment that its numbers are actually increasing in many areas. There are two moose seasons, an early one having been added to the regular one. Spruce and ruffed grouse abound in the fringe areas.

The fleet white-tailed deer is also plentiful and hunters are permitted to take one animal. Mule deer are located primarily in the southern sandhills and black bear are quite common in the northern bush.



Checking stations are dotted about the province and hunters are asked to drop in to report their luck. From the facts collected here the game management officers estimate hunting pressure, area of harvest and amount of game taken. This enables them to plan conservation programs that will ensure the best hunting possible.

Hunting Regulations in Saskatchewan

At present there is a closed season on pheasants, caribou, elk and antelope to non-residents.

A complete outer suit of white or scarlet and a scarlet cap or toque, or an outer suit of bright yellow and a yellow cap or toque must be worn when hunting big game.

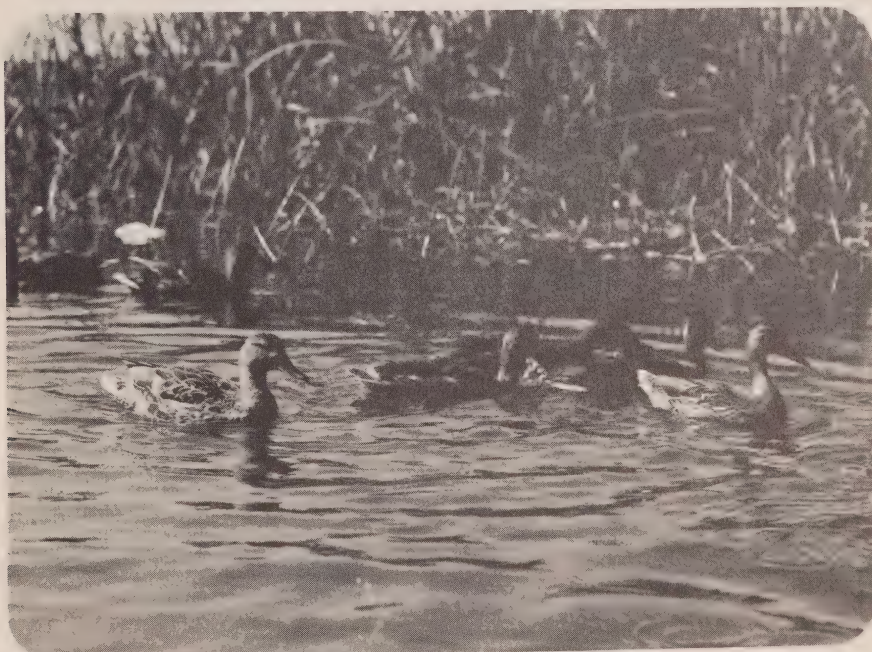
It is illegal to hunt on Sunday.

Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit: \$2.00

| Species | Season | Bag Limit | License Fee |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------|
| Deer | Early Nov. to early Dec. | 1, either sex | \$ 36 |
| Deer (Archers) | Mid-Sept. to mid-Oct. | 1, either sex | \$ 36 |
| Moose | Late Sept. to mid-Oct. and Mid-Nov. to early Dec. | 1, either sex | \$100 |
| Bear | Open Season | 2, either sex | \$ 11 |
| Sharp-tailed grouse | Beg. Oct. to mid-Nov. | 4 per day | \$ 26 |
| Ruffed and spruce grouse | Beg. Oct. to mid-Nov. | 3 per day | |
| Hungarian partridge | Beg. Oct. to mid-Nov. | 8 per day | |
| Ptarmigan | Beg. Sept. to end Jan. | 10 per day | |
| Ducks | Beg. Sept. to beg. Dec. | 6 per day in aggregate | |
| Geese | Early Sept. to beg. Dec. | 6 per day in aggregate | |
| Rails, coots, gallinules | Early Sept. to beg. Dec. | 6 per day in aggregate | \$ 26 |
| Wilson's snipe | Early Sept. to beg. Dec. | 10 per day | |

No non-resident shall hunt bear under the authority of subsisting bear permit between the end of September and early October, and between mid-November and early December, unless he is the holder of a valid deer or moose license.

Up-to-date information concerning game laws, dates, licenses and zoning maps, as well as road maps and lists of guides, good hunting areas and accommodation and camping facilities, is available from the Tourist Development Branch, Power Building, Regina, Sask., for the hunting of big game and non-migratory birds. Information on hunting migratory birds is available from the Canadian Wildlife Service, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.



Mallard ducks—sportsman's challenge, gourmet's delight

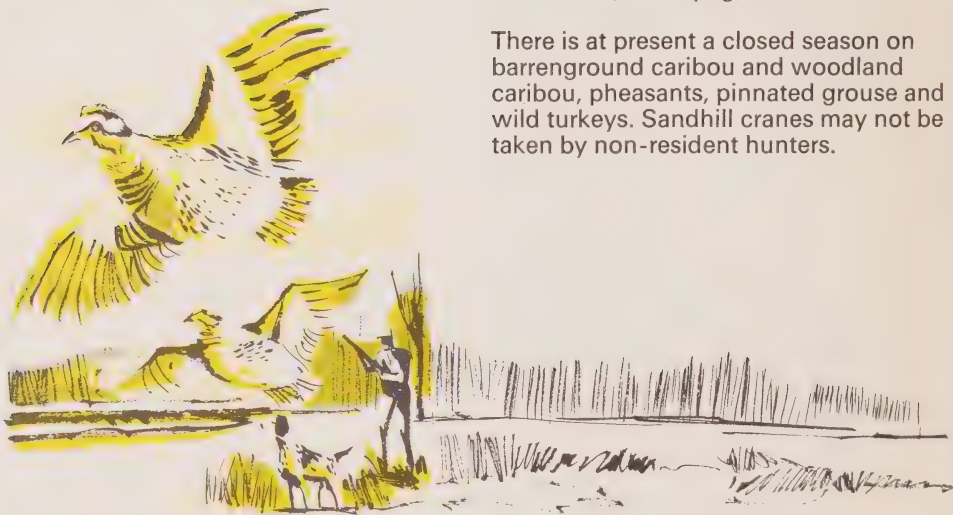
Manitoba



Southern Manitoba in the fall is a million acres of marshland, stubble fields and pothole country where ducks and geese are found in tens of thousands. The rest of the province—about three-quarters of it—is wooded, providing excellent cover for moose, white-tailed deer, grouse, partridge and ptarmigan. The province now also has an annual open season on black bear, usually set in the May-June period.

There are many lodges that cater to sportsmen, providing guides who know where the tracks are biggest and the flyways where the honkers and the big ducks move. A booklet called "Manitoba's Vacation Handbook", listing accommodation, rates and species in the area of each hunting lodge, is available free from the Tourist Development Branch, Department of Industry and Commerce, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

There is at present a closed season on barrenground caribou and woodland caribou, pheasants, pinnated grouse and wild turkeys. Sandhill cranes may not be taken by non-resident hunters.



Hunting Regulations in Manitoba

The use of a rifle in hunting waterfowl is prohibited; however, hunting upland game birds with a .22 calibre rifle is permitted.

The use of dogs for hunting big game is prohibited.

Big game hunters must wear a complete outer suit of white, but a "blaze orange" cap may be substituted for the white cap.

Where more than one figure is given as a bag limit, there is a variation from one area to another.

One moose may be taken in each season, but a separate license must be purchased for each.

It is illegal to hunt on Sunday.

Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit: \$2.00

| Species | Season | Bag Limit | License Fee |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------|
| Moose | Mid-Sept. to late Oct. and late Nov. to end Dec. | 1 | \$50 |
| Deer | Mid-Nov. to early Dec. | 1 | \$40 |
| Deer (archery season) | End Sept. to end Oct. | 1 | \$20 |
| Bear | Beg. May to end June | 1 | \$10.25 |
| Sharp-tailed grouse | Mid-Sept. to mid-Nov. | 3-4 per day | \$25 |
| Ruffed and spruce grouse | Mid-Sept. to mid-Nov. | 4 per day in aggregate | |
| Hungarian partridge | Mid-Sept. to mid-Nov. | 2 per day | |
| Ptarmigan | End Sept. to end Jan. | 10 per day | |
| Ducks, geese, rails, coots | Beg. Sept. to beg. Dec. | 6 per day in aggregate | |
| Wilson's snipe | Beg. Sept. to beg. Dec. | 10 per day | |

All game licenses may be obtained in advance from the Wildlife Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Manitoba, payable in Canadian funds or equivalent.

Big game and game bird licenses may be purchased at a few Canadian ports of entry to Manitoba, some sporting goods stores and at most hunting lodges.

Complete information on hunting big game and non-migratory birds may be obtained from the Tourist Development Branch, Department of Industry and Commerce, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Information on hunting migratory birds may be obtained from the Canadian Wildlife Service, Federal Public Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.



The moose may stand 6½ feet at the shoulder and weigh 1,500 pounds

Ontario



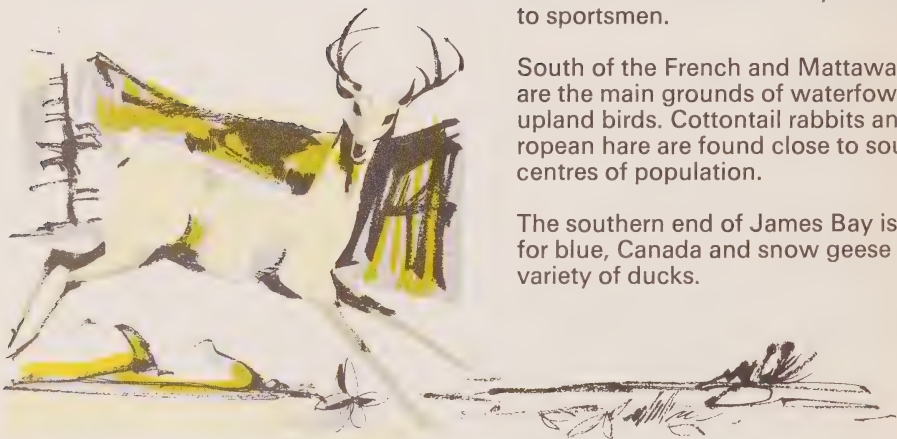
Ontario is a magnificent natural game preserve, with more than 400,000 square miles of territory, most of it wooded, and almost 70,000 square miles of water.

North of the French and Mattawa Rivers and Lake Nipissing, the population is sparse and the game crop, particularly moose and grouse, is only partly harvested. Deer are abundant in the area from the northwestern shore of Lake Superior to the Manitoba boundary, and also in a belt across the province from Manitoulin Island to Ottawa. Bear and moose are numerous throughout Northern Ontario, and a new sport—hunting wolves from aircraft—is becoming increasingly popular. Sportsmen pilots (who require a special license) may even be able to make bounties pay for their trip.

At almost every important detraining point or boat landing there are reliable outfitters who are prepared to take full charge of hunting parties. A number of these men have erected cabins, cut out portages and otherwise made the country accessible to sportsmen.

South of the French and Mattawa Rivers are the main grounds of waterfowl and upland birds. Cottontail rabbits and European hare are found close to southern centres of population.

The southern end of James Bay is famous for blue, Canada and snow geese and a variety of ducks.



Hunting Regulations in Ontario

To obtain an Ontario non-resident hunting license, one must present his license from a previous year or show proof of age (at least 16 years old). Licenses may be bought throughout the province at most Department of Lands and Forests offices, at sporting goods and hardware stores, and at many tourist camps.

Non-residents must be accompanied by one licensed guide for each two hunters when hunting big game in the District of Rainy River.

Raccoon hunting at night is permitted on a special license, provided the hunter is accompanied by a dog which is licensed for raccoon hunting.

Hunting licenses are not valid for most fur-bearing animals, including beaver, fisher, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter or wolverine.

All birds except crows, cowbirds, blackbirds, starlings and house sparrows are protected and may only be taken when an open season has been declared.

It is illegal to hunt on Sunday south of the French and Mattawa Rivers, except in a few townships and at some commercial pheasant shooting preserves.

A township license is required, as well as a regular hunting license, to hunt pheasants, rabbits and foxes in certain southern townships.

Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit: \$2.00

| Species | Season | Bag Limit | License Fee |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------|
| Moose | Mid-Sept. to early Jan. | 1 | \$101.00 |
| Deer | Beg. Oct. to early Jan. | 1 | \$ 36.00 |
| Raccoon, fox | No restriction | No limit | } |
| Black bear | Beg. Sept. to end June | No limit | |
| Squirrels | Late Sept. to mid-Dec. | 10 per day | |
| Rabbits, hares | Beg. Sept. to end March | Cottontail: 6 per day. No limit on others | |
| Pheasants | Early Sept. to mid-Dec. | 2-8, depending on area | |
| Hungarian partridge | Early Sept. to late Nov. | 8 per day | } \$ 21.00 |
| Ruffed and spruce grouse | Mid-Sept. to mid-Dec. | 5 per day in the aggregate | |
| Sharptailed grouse, ptarmigan | Mid-Sept. to mid-Dec. | 5 per day | |
| Bobwhite quail | Beg. Nov. to mid-Nov. | 5 | |
| Ducks | Mid-Sept. to mid-Dec. | 5 per day | |
| Geese | Mid-Sept. to end Dec. | 5 per day in the aggregate | |
| Rails, coots, gallinules | Mid-Sept. to mid-Dec. | 5 per day in the aggregate | |
| Wilson's snipe | Mid-Sept. to mid-Dec. | 10 per day | |
| Woodcock | Mid-Sept. to mid-Dec. | 8 per day | |

Latest information on big game and non-migratory bird hunting, maps, licenses, etc., may be obtained from the Department of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

Information on migratory bird hunting may be obtained from the Canadian Wildlife Service, Post Office Building, Aurora, Ontario.

Travel information is obtainable from the Department of Tourism and Information, Parliament Buildings, Toronto 5, Ontario.





Québec

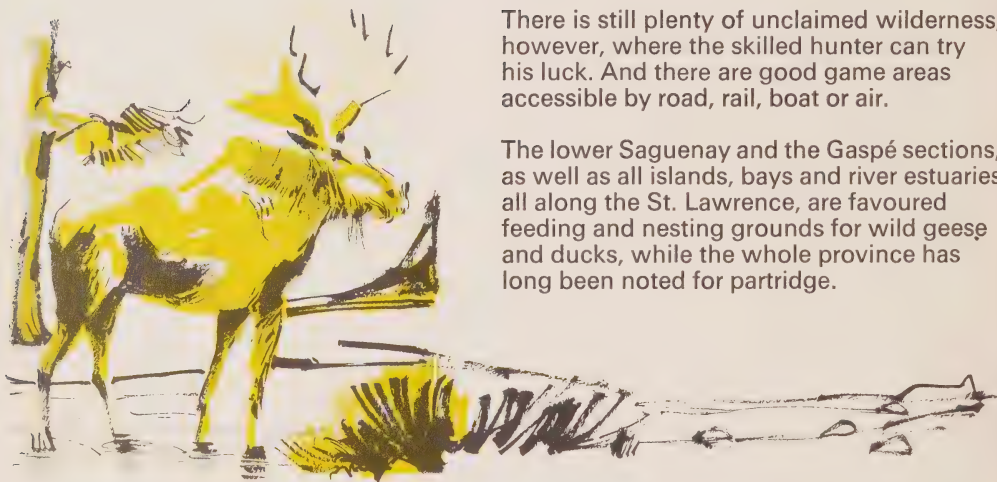


This vast province has an estimated 300,000,000 acres of virgin forests, high-lands, rivers and lakes where game animals roam and migratory and upland birds nest, feed and rear their young. A favourite trophy is the bull moose—the largest animal in North America, standing 6½ feet at the shoulder and weighing up to 1,500 pounds. Last season, hunters took 4,330 bulls in a 15-day season.

Hunting in Québec is a little different from following the sport in other provinces. Considerable hunting territory is under lease to private clubs or outfitters who alone may hunt or permit hunting over their respective preserves. They specialize in accommodating hunting parties, providing skilled guides—many of them Indians, who know the country and the game well. Hunting under these circumstances is highly successful, for outfitters are required to protect the forest, fish and wildlife, and the total number of hunters in each party is kept low, so that everyone has a piece of the country to himself.

There is still plenty of unclaimed wilderness, however, where the skilled hunter can try his luck. And there are good game areas accessible by road, rail, boat or air.

The lower Saguenay and the Gaspé sections, as well as all islands, bays and river estuaries all along the St. Lawrence, are favoured feeding and nesting grounds for wild geese and ducks, while the whole province has long been noted for partridge.



Hunting Regulations in Québec

Hunters of big game require Forest Travel Permits.

Archers must use bows of at least 40 pounds pressure and arrows with at least 7/8" steel broadheads.

Hunting on Sunday is permitted in Québec.

Licenses are issued for certain groups of animals rather than for each species.

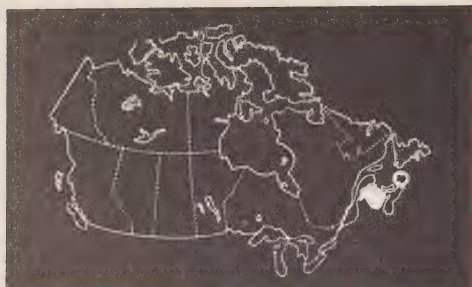
| Species Groups | License Fee |
|---|-------------|
| Caribou, moose, deer, bear, wolf, coyote, bobcat, fox, skunk, raccoon, woodchuck, hares and migratory birds | \$101.00 |
| Migratory birds and small game (except caribou, moose, deer, bear) | \$ 15.50 |
| Deer, bear, wolf, coyote, bobcat, fox, skunk, raccoon, woodchuck | \$ 25.50 |
| Deer, bear, fox: in Anticosti only | \$ 25.00 |
| Bear, wolf, coyote, bobcat, fox, skunk, woodchuck: not valid between October 1 and November 27. | \$ 5.25 |
| Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit: \$2.00 | |

| Species | Season | Bag Limit |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Caribou: north of the 50th Parallel only | Beg. Sept. to beg. Oct. | 1 |
| Deer | Late Sept. to mid-Oct. | 1 |
| Deer: Anticosti only | Beg. July to end Jan. | 2 |
| Moose | Late Sept. to mid-Oct. | 1 |
| Bear | No restrictions | No limit |
| Hare | Mid-Sept. to end March | No limit |
| Grouse, gray partridge | Mid-Sept. to late Nov. | 5 per day in the aggregate |
| Ptarmigan | Beg. Nov. to end Jan. | No limit |
| Ducks (other than scoter, eider and Old Squaw) | Beg. Sept. to early Dec. | 6 per day |
| Scoter, eider and Old Squaw ducks | Beg. Sept. to late Feb. | 6 per day |
| Woodcock | Mid-Sept. to late Nov. | 8 per day |
| Geese | Beg. Sept. to mid-Dec. | 5 per day |
| Rails, coots, gallinules | Beg. Sept. to mid-Dec. | 6 per day in the aggregate |
| Wilson's snipe | Beg. Sept. to mid-Dec. | 10 per day |
| Wolf, coyote, bobcat, fox, skunk, raccoon, woodchuck, crow | No restrictions | No limit |

The information above is the latest available, but there may be minor changes. Current information on big game and non-migratory bird hunting, game laws, licenses, lists of outfitters, etc. are obtainable from the Tourism, Fish and Game Department, Québec, P.Q., and its district offices in Gaspé, Rimouski, Québec, Shawinigan, Chicoutimi, Montréal, Sherbrooke, Terrebonne, Hull, Amos and Sept-Îles.

Information on migratory bird hunting is obtainable from the Canadian Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 35, Sillery, Québec.

New Brunswick



New Brunswick is heavily forested country, providing ideal cover for big game animals and birds. Hunting areas are generally easily accessible and accommodation to suit any taste is available.

It has more inland waters for its size than any other area on the continent and New Brunswick is famous for its duck and goose hunting. Ruffed grouse explode into the air from spruce thickets and birch groves. Hungarian partridge have many habitats and pheasant feed close to farmlands. The province is famed for woodcock, the plump birds rising fast from dense cover along stream beds and damp grounds.

The portly, but wily, black bear is so plentiful that a five-month spring and summer open season has been declared, as well as the usual fall one. White-tailed deer are found everywhere in the province and are often seen from the highway; in spring and summer they feed in farmers' fields just beyond the forest.

At present there is no open season for pheasants, but there are several commercial shooting preserves in the province, privately stocked, and offering excellent hunting and accommodation. Information about them is available from the Fish and Wildlife Branch, Fredericton, N.B.



Hunting Regulations in New Brunswick

There are three types of hunting license issued for groups of species.

Every non-resident hunter must be accompanied by a licensed guide when hunting big game, and a guide must accompany every two hunters when hunting game birds.

Hunting on Sunday is prohibited.

Class 1 License: deer, bear, bobcat, fox, raccoon, skunk, porcupine, rabbit, ruffed grouse, spruce partridge, migratory game birds and crow: \$35.50

Class 2 License: ruffed grouse, spruce partridge and migratory game birds: \$25.50

Special game License: game animals, fur-bearing animals and game birds as designated on the license. It also authorizes the holder to take bear, bobcat, fox, raccoon, skunk, porcupine, crow and rabbit: \$10.00

Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit: \$2.00

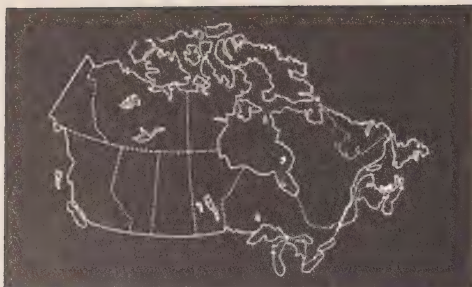
| Species | Season | Bag Limit |
|---|--|---|
| Deer | Beg. Oct. to end Nov. | 2 |
| Bear | Beg. Oct. to end Nov. | 2 |
| | Beg. April to end Aug. | No limit |
| Rabbit | Beg. Oct. to end Nov. and beg. Jan. to end Feb. | No limit |
| Bobcat, fox, raccoon, skunk, crow, porcupine | Beg. Oct. to end Nov. and Beg. Jan. to end Aug. | No limit |
| Grouse | Beg. Oct. to early Nov. | 6 per day, 20 per season |
| Ducks | Beg. Oct. to end Jan. | 6 per day in the aggregate |
| Geese (other than Brant) | Beg. Oct. to end Jan. | } 5 per day in the aggregate |
| Brant | Mid-Oct. to mid-Nov. | |
| Woodcock | Late Sept. to late Nov. | |
| Wilson's snipe | Late Sept. to late Nov. | |
| Scoter, eider and Old Squaw ducks | End Jan. to end Feb. | 10 per day 6 per day in the aggregate |

For complete regulations and other information on big game and non-migratory bird hunting, write the New Brunswick Travel Bureau, Fredericton, N.B.
Information on migratory bird hunting may be obtained from the Canadian Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 180, Sackville, N.B.



Mama Bear snarls a challenge as she guards her young

Prince Edward Island



Discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534, beautiful little Prince Edward Island is known as the Garden of the Gulf. Set like a gem in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the crescent-shaped island is 140 miles long and from four to 40 miles wide. More than half of it is under cultivation and there is very little forest. No big game has ever settled in its green pastures and fields of distinctive red soil, but it is a delightful place to hunt small game and in the greatest comfort, too, for there are many excellent campgrounds, motels, cottages and resorts, and all areas in the province can be easily reached by car.

As the little province is surrounded by sea on all sides, it offers cover to many species of waterfowl. Upland game birds, browsing in the fields, are also found in abundance. Small game, such as hares and rabbits, mink and muskrat can be taken.

This is a delightful place to make a hunting trip a family holiday. There are miles and miles of gleaming sandy beaches, excellent golf courses and many tourist attractions.



Hunting Regulations in Prince Edward Island

A provincial hunting license is required for all species in season, including migratory birds.

It is not compulsory to use guides.

Bow and arrow hunting is not permitted.

It is illegal to hunt game birds with a rifle or other firearm loaded with a bullet or bullets.

Hunting on Sunday is prohibited.

Hunting license: \$10.00

Migratory bird license: \$2.00

Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit: \$2.00

| Species | Season | Bag Limit | Possession Limit |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|
| Hungarian partridge | First half October | 3 per day | 6 |
| Pheasants | No open season | | |
| Ruffed grouse | Beg. Oct. to end Nov. | 3 per day | 6 |
| Hares, rabbits | Mid-Nov. to mid-Jan. | 5 per day | 10 |
| Beaver | Beg. Nov. to mid-Nov. | | |
| Mink | Beg. Nov. to end Dec. | | |
| Musk rats | Beg. Nov. to end Dec. | | |
| Raccoon, skunk | Open season | | |
| Ducks (except wood) | Beg. Oct. to end Nov. | 6 per day, of which 4 can be black duck | 12 |
| Black duck | Mid-Oct. to end Nov. | | |
| Geese | Beg. Oct. to end Nov. | 5 per day | 10 |
| Wilson's snipe | Beg. Oct. to end Nov. | 10 per day | none |
| Woodcock | Beg. Oct. to end Nov. | 8 per day | 16 |

Latest information on open season and bag limits for game and non-migratory bird hunting, as well as licenses and game laws, are obtainable from the Fish and Wildlife Division, Department of Fisheries, Charlottetown, P.E.I., the Prince Edward Island Travel Bureau, Charlottetown, or any detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the province.

Information on migratory bird hunting may be obtained from the Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, Ontario.



A small fox in hot pursuit of a snowshoe hare

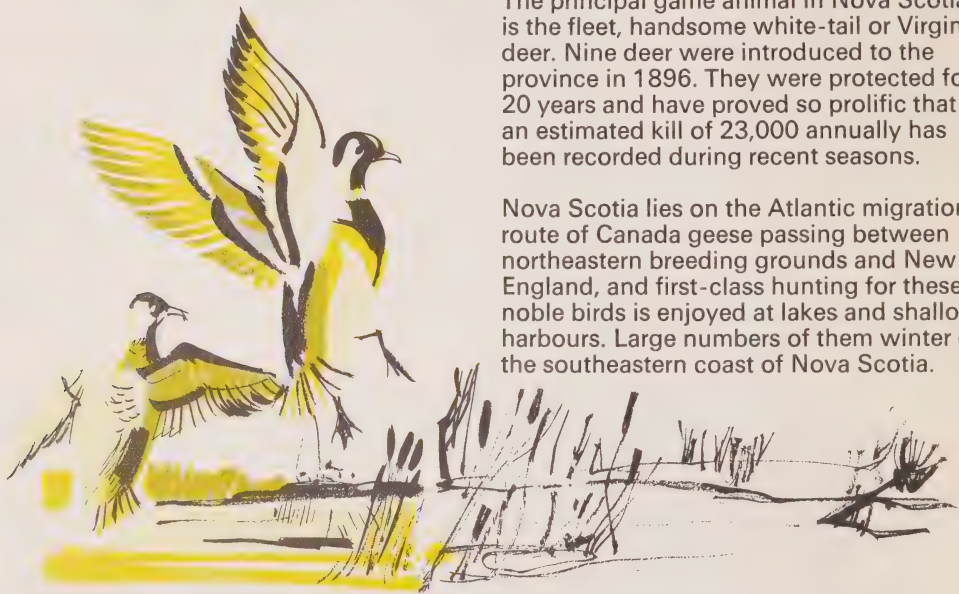
Nova Scotia



Almost surrounded by sea, Nova Scotia has a coastline dotted with picturesque fishing villages. While its orchards are famous and there is considerable farming, there are also many areas of forests, swamps and barrens, easily accessible and ideal for hunting. In the fall, the brilliant reds, yellows and coppers of the maples, birches, poplars and huckleberries are set off by the dark green of the evergreens, and a camera is a must on a hunting trip.

The principal game animal in Nova Scotia is the fleet, handsome white-tail or Virginia deer. Nine deer were introduced to the province in 1896. They were protected for 20 years and have proved so prolific that an estimated kill of 23,000 annually has been recorded during recent seasons.

Nova Scotia lies on the Atlantic migration route of Canada geese passing between northeastern breeding grounds and New England, and first-class hunting for these noble birds is enjoyed at lakes and shallow harbours. Large numbers of them winter on the southeastern coast of Nova Scotia.



Hunting Regulations in Nova Scotia

There is no open season for moose for non-residents of Nova Scotia.

Hunting with bow and arrow is permitted during open season. License fees are the same as those for hunting with firearms.

Non-resident hunters entering the woods must be accompanied by a licensed guide for every three hunters.

A one-deer bag limit is allowed west of Highway 14 (Chester to Windsor) and two deer in the rest of the province.

At the conclusion of your hunting trip, report cards, attached to your license, must be returned to the Department of Lands and Forests, Halifax, whether or not a kill was made.

Pheasants may be hunted on a Pheasant Hunting Preserve, between September 15 and February 28th. No bag limit.

It is illegal to hunt at night, on Sunday, or to flash a light with a voltage of more than four and one-half volts in or upon a field, forest or woods, frequented by deer.

Big Game License: \$40.00.

Small Game License: \$15.00.

Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit: \$2.00

| Species | Season | Bag Limit |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Deer | Mid-Oct. to end Nov. | 1-2, either sex |
| Bear | Mid-Oct. to end Nov. | No limit |
| Fox, wildcat, skunk, raccoon | Not protected | |
| Ruffed grouse | Beg. Oct. to mid-Dec. | 5 per day; possession limit 10 |
| Hungarian partridge | Beg. Oct. to mid-Nov. | 5 per day; possession limit 10 |
| Cock pheasants | Mid-Oct. to mid-Nov. | 2 per day; possession limit 4 |
| Black ducks | Late Oct. to mid-Jan. | 6 per day; possession limit 12 |
| Ducks (except black) | Beg. Oct. to mid-Jan. | 6 per day; possession limit 12 |
| Geese | Beg. Oct. to mid-Jan. | 5 per day; possession limit 10 |
| Wilson's snipe | Beg. Oct. to mid-Nov. | 10 per day |
| Woodcock | Beg. Oct. to mid-Nov. | 8 per day; possession limit 16 |
| Scoter, eider and Old Squaw duck | Additional season Mid-Oct. to late Nov. | 6 per day; possession limit 12 |

Complete details of game laws and licenses for big game and non-migratory bird hunting may be obtained from the Department of Lands and Forests, Halifax, N.S., and from local vendors.

Information on migratory bird hunting may be obtained from the Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, Ontario.



Stalking the nimble-footed, keen-sensed deer calls for the utmost skill

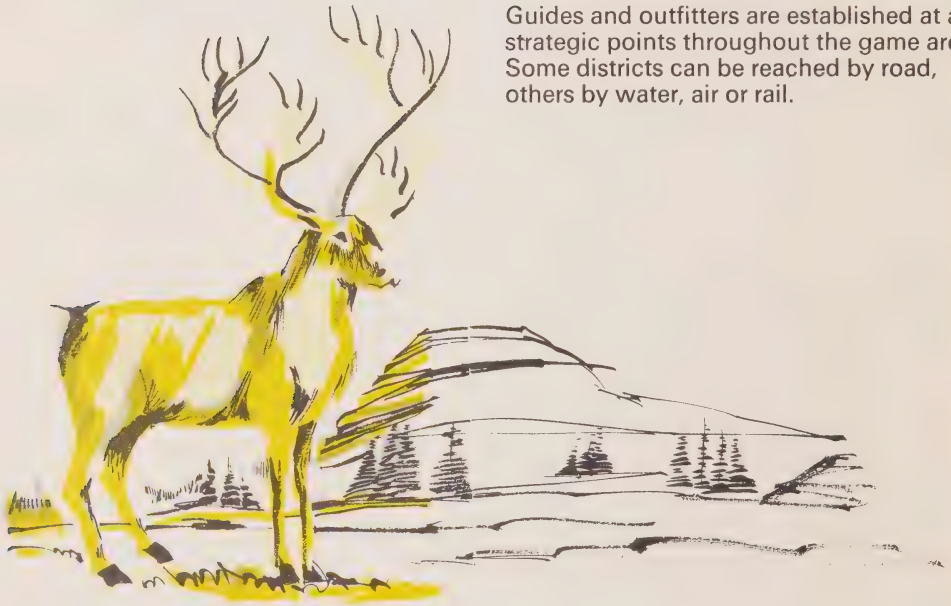
Newfoundland



This huge island lies like a rockbound castle in the Atlantic Ocean. The rugged coastline is teeming with waterfowl and the interior provides a variety of country—evergreen forests broken by sparse rocky barrens and lowland marshes studded with lakes and criss-crossed by rivers. Such country makes ideal cover and breeding grounds for game. Moose, which were introduced in 1904, have increased to the point where 5,000 animals are taken by hunters every year.

Woodland caribou may also be found, but conservation measures limit caribou licenses and applications for them should be made early. Black bear and snowshoe rabbits are also present and well distributed as are ptarmigan or native grouse, snipe, wild geese and many varieties of wild duck.

Guides and outfitters are established at all strategic points throughout the game areas. Some districts can be reached by road, others by water, air or rail.



Hunting Regulations in Newfoundland

Licenses for big game are limited, so it is wise to reserve one early. Fees are payable in Canadian funds only.

Hunters must be accompanied by at least one licensed guide for every two hunters.

Moose and caribou may be hunted by bow and arrow, provided the bow has a 45-lb. pull and the arrow has a metal broadhead not less than $\frac{7}{8}$ " wide.

It is unlawful to hunt on Sunday.

Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit: \$2.00

| Species | Season | Bag Limit | License Fee |
|---|------------------------|--|-------------|
| Moose | Mid-Sept. to late Dec. | 1 moose of either sex except in Zone 3 | \$ 75 |
| Caribou | Mid-Sept. to end Oct. | 1 stag caribou | \$100 |
| Black bear | Mid-Sept. to end Oct. | 1 bear, either sex | \$ 10 |
| Rabbits | Beg. Oct. to end Dec. | No limit | \$ 5 |
| Ptarmigan | Mid-Sept. to end Nov. | 50 per season | \$ 5 |
| Ducks (other than scoter, eider or Old Squaw) | Beg. Sept. to mid-Nov. | 6 per day | \$ 2 |
| Scoter, eider and Old Squaw ducks in Labrador | Beg. Sept. to mid-Mar. | 25 per day | \$ 2 |
| Geese | Beg. Sept. to mid-Nov. | 5 per day | \$ 2 |
| Wilson's snipe | Beg. Sept. to mid-Nov. | 10 per day | \$ 2 |

Licenses, game laws, permits to export meat, and latest information on seasons and bag limits for big game and non-migratory bird hunting may be obtained from the Department of Mines, Agriculture and Resources, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Information on migratory bird hunting may be obtained from the Canadian Wildlife Service, Box 5427, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Information on travel generally may be obtained from the Newfoundland Tourist Development Office, Confederation Building, St. John's, Newfoundland.



A gaggle of Canada geese rest during migration

Yukon Territory



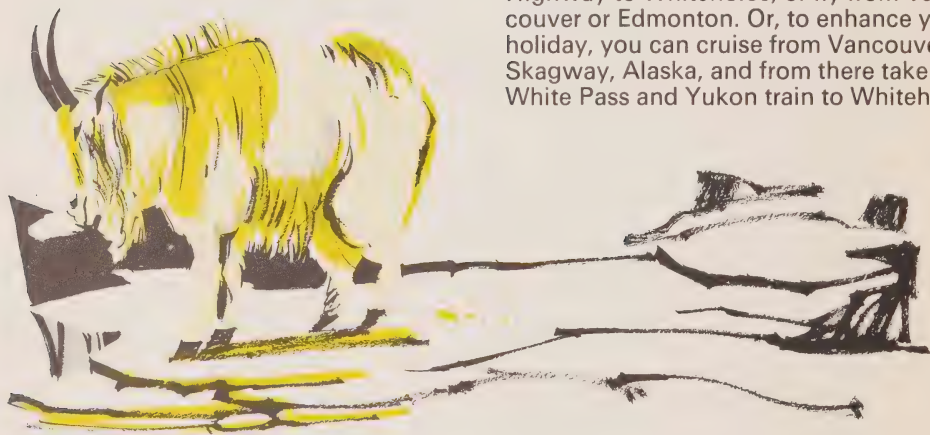
The land of the midnight sun and the great solitude, the country of rare game and few hunters, the Yukon is a vast wilderness with only 15,000 inhabitants.

Far from civilization you may hunt moose, three varieties of mountain sheep, mountain goat, barrenground and mountain caribou, the dangerous grizzly and its smaller brother, the black bear.

Climatic and soil conditions encourage phenomenal growth of bony structure in big game animals, and the Yukon boasts the one-time world's record for Dall sheep and the all-time Canadian record moose head.

Five kinds of grouse and three varieties of ptarmigan nest here. Goose and duck shooting is excellent on the marshy margins of lakes and where the fast-flowing rivers slow down and widen out.

Outfitters are located throughout the Territory. The Yukon can be easily reached nowadays. You can take a bus or drive your own car up the ruggedly beautiful Alaska Highway to Whitehorse, or fly from Vancouver or Edmonton. Or, to enhance your holiday, you can cruise from Vancouver to Skagway, Alaska, and from there take the White Pass and Yukon train to Whitehorse.



Hunting Regulations in the Yukon

There is a license fee of \$100 for big game and game bird hunting. This entitles the hunter to take two big game trophies of different species. It is permissible, however, for one hunter to take an animal from each of the six species, but a trophy fee of \$25 must be paid for each animal taken in addition to the original two. There is a separate license of \$50 for spring bear hunting, and a license of \$10 for game birds only.

Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit: \$2.00

| Species | Season | Bag Limit |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black bear | Beg. Aug. to end Nov. | 1 |
| Black bear (spring) | Mid-April to mid-June | 2 |
| Grizzly bear | Beg. Aug. to end Nov. | 1 |
| Grizzly bear (spring) | Mid-April to mid-June | 1 |
| Caribou | Beg. Aug. to end Nov. | 1 either sex |
| Moose | Beg. Aug. to end Nov. | 1 male |
| Mountain goat | Beg. Aug. to end Nov. | 1 either sex |
| Mountain sheep | Beg. Aug. to end Nov. | 1 male |
| Grouse | Beg. Sept. to end Jan. | 15 per day in aggregate |
| Ptarmigan | Beg. Sept. to end Jan. | 10 per day |
| Ducks | Beg. Sept. to end Oct. | 5 per day in aggregate |
| Geese | Beg. Sept. to end Oct. | 5 per day in aggregate |
| Rails, coots, gallinules | Beg. Sept. to end Oct. | 5 per day in aggregate |
| Wilson's snipe | Beg. Sept. to end Oct. | 10 per day |

For latest information on big game and non-migratory bird hunting, write the Director of Game, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

For information on migratory bird hunting, write the Canadian Wildlife Service, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.



Caribou—unique to North America

Northwest Territories



Perhaps the most thrilling and challenging hunting in the world awaits the hunter in the majestic beauty of the Northwest Territories, one of the great wilderness areas accessible to sportsmen.

With the opening of Game Management Zone 12 in the Mackenzie Mountains, visiting hunters may now hunt Dall sheep, moose, caribou, mountain goat, grizzly and black bear.

Even more exciting is the hunting of seal and white whale (Beluga) which averages 10 feet in length and 700 pounds in weight. Special arrangements must be made for both these sports, for Eskimo or Indian guides and crewmen are used. Whale-hunting is usually done from 40-foot boats called Peterheads, first with an Eskimo-style harpoon, to ensure that it does not sink when it is killed, and the coup de grace is delivered with a heavy calibre rifle.

Seal are hunted in two ways: by dog-sled on the spring ice in May and June, and from canoes, whaleboats or Eskimo schooners in late July and August. There are five species of seal in the Canadian Arctic, ranging in size from the 100-pound ringed seal to the 400-pound bearded seal. The latter, however, is protected.

Sportsmen planning a hunt for seal or white whale should take special care in selecting their clothing and equipment. Many order Eskimo parkas and footgear in advance.

There is an abundance of upland game birds and waterfowl, and these may be taken anywhere except game preserves and sanctuaries.

Hunting Regulations in the Northwest Territories

Guides must be used by all hunters in Game Management Zone 12. All sea mammal hunters must use Eskimo or Indian guides and crewmen. Guides are not compulsory for residents or for visitors hunting game birds but are highly recommended for sportsmen hunting in remote areas.

Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit: \$10.00

| Species | Season | Bag Limit | License Fee |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Moose | Beg. Aug. to end Nov. | 1 male over 1 year | \$150, valid in Game Management Zone 12 |
| Caribou | Beg. Aug. to end Nov. | 1 male over 1 year | |
| Grizzly bear | Beg. Aug. to end Nov. | 1 over 1 year | |
| Black bear | Beg. Aug. to end Nov. | 1 over 1 year | |
| Dall sheep | Beg. Aug. to end Nov. | 1 male with ¾ curl horn | |
| Mountain goat | Beg. Aug. to end Nov. | 1 either sex over 1 year | \$25 |
| Seal | Spring and summer | 2 | |
| Whale (Beluga) | Summer | 2 | \$40 |
| Upland game birds | Beg. Sept. to end April | No limit | \$10 |
| Ducks | Beg. Sept. to mid-Oct. | 5 per day | |
| Geese | Beg. Sept. to mid-Oct. | 5 per day | |

For information on big game and upland game birds, write the Superintendent of Game, Fort Smith, N.W.T.

For information on hunting of migratory birds, write the Canadian Wildlife Service, Inuvik or Fort Smith, N.W.T.

For regulations governing the hunting of sea mammals, write the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.

For general information, maps, and an accommodation guide, write the Northwest Territories Tourist Office, Centennial Towers, Ottawa, Ontario.



Initials cut into Beluga whale identify catch

Migratory Game Bird Shooting Restrictions Applicable Throughout Canada

- No person shall use a shotgun of any kind with a magazine that can carry more than two shells; any weapon other than a long bow and arrow or a shotgun not larger than number 10 gauge; a swivel gun; a machine gun; a battery of guns; a rifle, or shotgun shells loaded with a single bullet.
- No person shall use an aircraft, a sail-boat, a night-light, live birds as decoys, mechanically or electrically operated calling devices.
- No person shall hunt within one-quarter mile of any area baited with grain or other food.
- No person shall shoot from a power boat, except one that is beached, resting at anchor, or fastened within or tied immediately alongside any type of fixed hunting blind.
- No person shall retrieve a dead or injured migratory game bird by the use of a power boat where, in order to retrieve the bird, it is necessary for that person to travel a distance of more than two hundred yards from the place at which that person was located when the bird was shot.
- No person shall hunt migratory birds during any day after he has taken his bag limit.
- No person who possesses birds under permit shall keep or allow such birds to approach within one-quarter mile of an area where waterfowl hunting is taking place.
- No person shall shoot migratory game birds from a motor vehicle or wheeled vehicle or from any vehicle to which a draught animal is attached.
- No person shall use a boat, aircraft, or motor vehicle to disturb birds with the object of driving them towards a hunter.
- No person shall have with him, for his own use, more than one shotgun at any time while hunting migratory birds.
- No person shall shoot migratory game birds earlier than one-half hour before sunrise or later than one-half hour after sunset.
- No person shall possess or transport a migratory game bird unless one wing and the plumage thereof remains attached to the bird. Such a wing and plumage may be removed
 - (a) when the bird is prepared for immediate cooking, or,
 - (b) after the bird is taken to the residence of the owner for preservation, or,
 - (c) after the bird is deposited in a commercial preservation plant.
- No person shall cripple or wound a migratory game bird without making all reasonable efforts to retrieve the bird. Immediately upon being retrieved, the bird shall be killed.
- No person shall hunt, kill, or molest a migratory bird at any time throughout the year except during the open season as provided in the schedule.
- No person shall take, injure, or destroy the eggs or nests of migratory birds at any time.
- No person shall buy or sell migratory birds or their eggs or nests.

For More Information

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau provides a *free* Travel Counselling service. Your inquiries will be welcomed at any of the Bureau's offices:

Ottawa, Canada.

263 Plaza,
The Prudential Center,
Boston, Mass. 02199.

100 N. LaSalle Street
Chicago, Ill. 60602.

Room 1312,
Enquirer Building,
617 Vine Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

Winous-Point Building,
1250 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

Book Building,
1257-1259 Washington Blvd.,
Detroit, Mich. 48226.

234 Constitution Plaza,
Hartford, Conn. 06103.

Room 502,
Merchants Bank Building,
11 South Meridian Street,
Indianapolis, Ind. 46204.

510 West 6th Street,
Los Angeles, Calif. 90014.

124 South 7th Street,
Northstar Center,
Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.

680 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10019.

Suite 305,
Three Penn Center,
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

1001-1003 Jenkins Arcade,
Liberty & Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

247 Midtown Plaza,
Rochester, N.Y. 14604.

1 Second Street,
Corner Market,
San Francisco, Calif. 94105.

304 Union Street,
Seattle, Wash. 98101.

RCA Building,
1725 K Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20006.

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